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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE**

JUSTIN FRANKS,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE NIELSEN COMPANY (US), LLC;  
GRACENOTE, INC.,; JOHN DOES 1-10,

Defendants.

No.

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

**JURY DEMAND**

NOW COMES THE PLAINTIFF, by and through his attorneys, and complains against Defendants as follows:

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state-law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a). Venue is proper in the Western District of Washington pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this District.

**PARTIES**

2. Defendant The Nielsen Company (US), LLC ("Nielsen") bills itself as a "global leader in audience measurement, data and analytics, shaping the future of media." It operates around the world, including in Washington State, and employs tens of thousands of people.

3. Defendant Gracenote, Inc. (“Gracenote”) bills itself as “the world’s leading entertainment data and technology company” and is one of the Nielsen Company’s subsidiaries.

4. Both Defendants are registered and do business in Washington State.

5. Around the time that Plaintiff’s employment was terminated, Nielsen engaged in several major changes to its corporate structure. Plaintiff believes that other Nielsen-related entities may have been involved in, or responsible for, various events described herein. Accordingly, Plaintiff sues these defendants by the fictitious names John Does 1 through 10. When the true names, involvement, and capacities of these unknown parties are ascertained, Plaintiff will seek leave to amend this Complaint accordingly.

6. Justin Franks (“Plaintiff” or “Franks”) is African American and an experienced and successful information technology leader with more than two decades of experience building and leading tech organizations, everywhere from large corporations like Amazon and Hewlett Packard to fast-growing start-ups. Franks has resided in Washington State, in this judicial district, since 2019.

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

#### ***Nielsen’s Predecessor Hires Franks, Who Successfully Builds Two Key Tech Departments***

7. In 2015, Franks interviewed for a manager role at Gracenote (which later was purchased by, and became a division of, Nielsen). Franks was told that Gracenote was looking for a manager to lead a small (two to three employee) Development Operations (or “DevOps”) team. Before he was offered the position, Gracenote subjected Franks to a gauntlet of an interview process: he interviewed with more than a dozen Gracenote employees. Franks subsequently learned that the interview process was unprecedented. Non-Black managers and higher-level leaders hired around the same time never had to interview with more than a handful of people.

8. After accepting the offer and joining Gracenote as a manager, Franks learned that Gracenote actually had much bigger plans for his role. Franks was asked to build two new key IT departments from scratch: DevOps and Cloud. Despite being expected to work at a much higher level than his manager title and compensation implied, Franks embraced the challenge enthusiastically. Applying his substantial skills, the lessons he learned from many years working at tech companies of all sizes, his ability to recruit and motivate talented employees, and his full energy and effort to the work, Franks successfully completed the herculean tasks Gracenote assigned to him. Franks not only hired and trained two brand new teams, but also developed all technologies, processes, cost-controls, reporting, monitoring, and support related to the teams. During his tenure, his departments' annual run-rate grew from \$50,000/year to \$80,000,000/year.

9. By any measure, Franks succeeded in building out the DevOps and Cloud teams. Franks's exceptional performance—in building from scratch and successfully leading two brand-new IT departments, while being compensated at a mere manager level—should have positioned him on the fast track for promotion and career development.

***Despite Franks's Outstanding Performance, Nielsen Displaces Him in Favor of White Men, Assigns Him Menial Tasks, and Pushes Him Toward 'Diversity'-Focused Roles***

10. In early 2017, Nielsen purchased Gracenote and took over the business, including the teams Franks had built and was leading.

11. At around the time of the Nielsen-Gracenote merger, in recognition of his exceptional performance, Nielsen selected Franks to participate in the Nielsen Diverse Leadership Network. Only 40 Nielsen employees (approximately 1 in 1,000) were selected for this honor.

12. The stated purpose of the Nielsen Diverse Leadership Network was to create a strong bench of diverse leaders that the business could "tap into" as emerging executives. But,

1 as Franks subsequently learned, that promise was false—at least as it pertains to talented Black  
2 employees selected for the program. Black attrition in the program was 300% higher than all  
3 other groups. In reality, the program and others like it exist at Nielsen to placate talented Black  
4 employees and give them the false impression that Nielsen values them and would consider  
5 moving them into positions of real responsibility.  
6

7 13. After the Nielsen-Gracenote merger was completed, Nielsen’s IT leadership  
8 visited Franks and his teams at their Emeryville, California office, to discuss their work. Franks  
9 met with Nielsen Technology leaders Josh Langley, Gene Malloy, and others who reported to  
10 the Nielsen CIO. The meeting went well, and Langley invited Franks back to Nielsen Tech  
11 headquarters in Florida to exchange best practices about Cloud and DevOps with other Nielsen  
12 Tech leaders.  
13

14 14. Despite his excellent work building and leading the Cloud and DevOps  
15 departments—excellent work that Nielsen Tech leaders openly acknowledged in writing and  
16 praised Franks for—Nielsen removed him from his role leading those teams and departments.  
17 The CTO at the time explained that Nielsen wanted to bring in prior associates of his, Alex  
18 Linden Levy (white) and Jim Roth (white), to run the departments Franks had built. After  
19 being removed from his leadership role, Franks would report to the CTO and assist him with  
20 unspecified “special projects.”  
21

22 15. Nielsen wanted to bring Linden Levy in at a Senior Director level, two levels  
23 above Franks’s manager title. Nielsen recognized the optics of importing a white man to  
24 replace a high-performing Black employee, while assigning him a title and compensation two  
25 levels higher. Accordingly, the CTO and a Director in Nielsen’s human resources (“HR”)  
26 department, called Franks into a meeting and announced that his title would be “corrected” to

1 Director. The CTO acknowledged that Franks's scope of work and responsibilities building  
2 and leading the Cloud and DevOps departments were at least at a "Director" level. Nielsen did  
3 not, however, make the title "correction" retroactive or compensate Franks in any manner for  
4 performing work above and beyond his title for the prior two years.

5  
6 16. While Nielsen sold Franks on the new role as a reward for his strong  
7 performance, and as a recognition of his strong future potential in the organization, the new job  
8 was actually a humiliating demotion. Franks had been running two departments, with seven  
9 direct reports and about 10 dotted-line reports, making decisions for two business departments  
10 with a run-rate in the high eight-figures. In his new role, Franks was asked to do things like  
11 increase the variety of snacks available in the office, set up conference rooms, and facilitate a  
12 paint job for an executive's office.

13  
14 17. At around the same time, Nielsen appointed Franks to serve as the head of its  
15 employee resource group for Black employees in North America, known as "SABLE."

16  
17 18. As Franks subsequently learned, Nielsen has a policy and practice of  
18 "rewarding" Black employees with meaningless "diversity" awards and programs, shunting  
19 them into "diversity" related roles, and refusing to promote talented and high-performing Black  
20 employees, to avoid having Black employees in positions of real responsibility relating to  
21 Nielsen's core business and operations. These practices are especially prevalent in Nielsen's  
22 technology organization under its CTO since 2017, Srini Varadarajan.

23  
24 19. In contrast, Nielsen's standard practice with respect to favored non-Black  
25 employees is to simply place them in roles of increasing responsibility, without any objective  
26 criteria, performance metrics, or competitive processes. These non-Black employees are tapped  
on the shoulder and handed new opportunities that facilitate their career development and

1 increased earning potential. Then, frequently, these favored non-Black employees are  
2 promoted, again without reference to any objective criteria, performance metrics, or  
3 competitive processes. For example, Nielsen placed Linden Levy and Roth into what had been  
4 Franks's role atop the Cloud and DevOps organization and then quickly promoted them to  
5 Vice President (three levels above where Franks had been hired).  
6

7 20. Meanwhile, having been removed from his position of real responsibility and  
8 growth potential, for reasons Nielsen acknowledged were unrelated to his outstanding work  
9 performance, and forced by Nielsen into a glorified project management role, Franks's career  
10 stagnated.

11 21. Franks completed the Nielsen Diverse Leadership Program and discussed his  
12 interests and career goals with Nielsen's senior leaders. He received glowing 360 reviews from  
13 other employees in the organization. Nonetheless, Nielsen did not provide Franks any  
14 meaningful responsibilities or growth opportunities. Instead, Nielsen moved Franks further  
15 down in the organization, removing him from reporting to Gracenote's CTO and having him  
16 report to a (white) Vice President.  
17

18 22. As the years progressed, Franks watched as Nielsen rewarded Jennifer Dixon,  
19 Renek Wojtkowski, Derek Murrans, Scott Haste, Peter Dunker, Richard Carlson—white  
20 employees, some of whom Franks trained in Cloud and DevOps—with promotions, increased  
21 responsibility, and lucrative compensation.  
22

23 ***Franks Uncovers and Brings to Leadership's Attention Nielsen's Racially Discriminatory***  
24 ***Practices***

25 23. Despite the shock and frustration of having the bulk of his responsibilities taken  
26 away from him, and being assigned humiliating intern-level tasks, Franks resolved to make the

1 most of it. He threw himself into the projects he worked on, pouring his full energy and talent  
2 into the projects Nielsen assigned him.

3         24. Among other things, Nielsen—in accordance with its standard practice of  
4 assigning Black employees to work on “diversity” issues rather than Nielsen’s core business  
5 operations—assigned Franks various tasks relating to diversity and HR. In addition, as leader  
6 of the SABLE group, Franks began learning that his experiences—of being brought into  
7 Nielsen at lower levels than non-Black employees with similar experience, passed over or  
8 unseated in favor of non-Black employees, denied recognition for his accomplishments, and  
9 refused positions and opportunities in line with his achievements and abilities—were common  
10 for Black employees in the organization. He dedicated himself to getting to the bottom of these  
11 issues, and to offering actionable solutions for Nielsen’s leadership.

12         25. In July 2022, Nielsen promoted Peter Dunker to Vice President of  
13 Cloud/CloudOps at Gracenote. Franks had trained Dunker, who came into the role with zero  
14 large scale cloud experience, and therefore was obviously more qualified for the Vice President  
15 position. But Franks did not even have the opportunity to compete for the role. As is Nielsen’s  
16 standard practice for its favored non-Black employees, Nielsen simply gave Dunker the role  
17 without opening a job requisition.

18         26. Shortly thereafter, Franks approached Nielsen’s Chief Diversity Officer Sandra  
19 Sims-Williams. He described his career path—or lack thereof—at Nielsen. He explained how,  
20 despite his years of accolades and purported “leadership development” at Nielsen, and  
21 receiving nothing but awards and praise, Nielsen refused to promote him or place him in a role  
22 with real responsibility (which he once had, and succeeded in, before Nielsen bought  
23 Gracenote and removed him in favor of white employees). Franks expressed that if it is this  
24 hard for someone like him, who was treated like a “golden child” in terms of accolades and  
25 recognition, to advance in the organization, then it must be impossible for other Black  
26 employees. Sims-Williams asked him to create a list of other non-white Nielsen employees

1 who were in a similar position, who were denied advancement despite their talent and success  
2 at the company. Franks did as requested, providing Sims-Williams a list that included a dozen  
3 other Black employees that he knew of.

4 27. In August 2022, Franks attended a video meeting with Sujit Das Munshi, a  
5 member of Nielsen's executive team, Gracenote's general manager, and a former people  
6 leader. At the meeting, Franks discussed the difficulties talented Black employees at Nielsen  
7 faced in trying to advance in the organization. He asked Das Munshi if Nielsen considers data  
8 in talent reviews. Das Munshi explained that Nielsen did not use much data, but instead mostly  
9 relied on anecdotes from people managers and leaders to determine which employees are  
10 selected for advancement.

11 28. Also in August 2022, Franks presented one of the projects he was working on—  
12 a people analytics dashboard—to several key leaders in tech, diversity, and HR. While the  
13 leaders were highly critical of the idea, Franks later learned that non-Black HR leaders took the  
14 idea and began implementing it, without crediting or involving Franks.

15 29. In September 2022, Franks was one of only 30 individuals chosen to participate  
16 in another selective purported "career development" program for Black Nielsen employees,  
17 called "Prepare to Launch," which was billed as a program to give "high-performing" Black  
18 employees in the U.S. "a unique opportunity for visibility, professional development and career  
19 support."

20 30. In reality, "Prepare to Launch" was yet another useless program designed to  
21 placate Nielsen's Black employees by instilling in them false hope that Nielsen's leaders would  
22 ever allow its Black employees to ascend to high-ranking positions relating to the company's  
23 core businesses.

24 31. In November 2022, Franks asked Nielsen's Chief Talent Officer Adam Levy  
25 whether Nielsen keeps track of which "diverse" employees have completed the various career  
26 development programs Nielsen offered. Levy responded that Nielsen did not. In other words,



1 Nielsen leaders had no way of knowing which “diverse” employees the company had identified  
2 as standouts, invested in, and who had received the “career development” resources that  
3 Nielsen kept promising would lead to greater opportunities. Franks was stunned that Nielsen  
4 and Levy did not capture basic people data around employees who were identified as top talent  
5 and selected for “diversity” leadership programs purportedly designed to bring equal  
6 opportunity, and that this information was therefore not considered in succession planning,  
7 talent reviews, and other opportunities.

8 32. Later that month, Franks spoke with Nielsen Media CEO Karthik Rao. As he  
9 had with Sims-Williams, he described his lack of career progression at Nielsen, despite his  
10 outstanding performance and repeated selection for highly selective programs aimed at  
11 “diverse” Nielsen employees. Franks shared what he learned from Levy—that Nielsen did not  
12 even track or identify which Black employees had been selected for or completed those  
13 programs. Franks explained that, despite the years of purported leadership development at  
14 Nielsen, he was still “sitting on the bench.” He asked to be “put on the field” and offered a role  
15 befitting his talent, experience, and Nielsen’s investment in him. Rao simply responded, “we  
16 hear you” but made no assurances.

17 33. In December 2022, at the suggestion of the Chief Diversity Officer Sandra  
18 Sims-Williams, Franks sent an email with the subject line “Correcting Mistreatment and  
19 Injustice” to Nielsen CEO David Kenny, CTO Srini Varadarajan, Sims-Williams, Dunker, and  
20 his supervisor, Gracenote CTO Chief of Staff Darbara Szalay. The email addressed Franks’s  
21 experience at Nielsen: his successful work building new IT teams at Gracenote, how his  
22 position was taken away from him, all the accolades and professional development  
23 opportunities he had received, which never resulted in any tangible benefits or another role  
24 with real responsibility. Franks explained: “This is not an isolated incident. Stories like this  
25 have happened to a number of Black associates in our Tech Org which is why there are NO  
26 Black leaders in our tech org.”

34. Around this time, Franks dug into the issue of Black representation in Nielsen's tech organization. The results were shocking. No matter how the data was sliced, Nielsen lagged far behind the industry and its competitors in Black representation. According to the 2022 US Bureau Of Labor Statistics, the industry average for Black people working in technology is between 5.5% and 10.5%. But in Nielsen's CTO organization:

- a. There were no Black senior leaders;
- b. None of the CTO's 14 direct reports were Black;
- c. Franks was only one of two Black employees, of 123, who reported to employees who reported to the CTO.
- d. Of the next level down in the tech organization, only 5 of 681 were Black (0.7%);
- e. Of the top four layers of the tech organization only 13 of nearly 2,000 employees were Black (0.7%);
- f. While Black employees were disproportionately employed in the bottom levels of the tech organization, in total, less than 1% of the employees in Nielsen's tech organization were Black, 800% to 1500% lower than industry average.

35. In early January 2023, Nielsen CEO Kenny called Franks in for an in-person one-on-one meeting. Franks described his career path at Nielsen, the many accolades and selective "career development" opportunities for "diverse" employees he received, and his experience watching white employees like Dunker, whom Franks trained in Cloud and DevOps, ascend above him in the organization, while he remained sidelined. After listening to Franks's story, Kenny asked Franks why he "stuck around." Franks answered that it was because he was so honored and distracted by being given awards, selected for the Diverse Leadership Network program, asked to lead the SABLE ERG, and receiving executive coaching and other accolades. He explained that he had genuinely believed that Nielsen viewed him as a special talent and that it was interested in his career development.

1           36.     Kenny explained that Nielsen’s historic goal relating to diversity had been just  
2 to get good ratings from Diversity Inc. and other similar public rankings. But he claimed that  
3 he now discussed data relating to diversity during regular check-ins with Sims-Williams. He  
4 acknowledged Nielsen could “be better” on these issues. He suggested that Franks discuss his  
5 concerns with HR. Kenny also suggested that Franks consider looking for jobs elsewhere.

6 ***Nielsen Labels Franks “Disruptive” Because of His Efforts to Ameliorate Nielsen’s***  
7 ***Discriminatory Practices and Fires Him Weeks After a Planned RIF Concluded in the U.S.***

8           37.     Along with other people managers, Franks attended a meeting on January 10,  
9 2023 to discuss an upcoming reduction in force (“RIF”). The meeting’s leaders described the  
10 script that leaders would use to deliver the news to affected employees. They explained that  
11 Nielsen’s leadership had made decisions about whose jobs would be cut and that people  
12 managers like Franks would have no input. They described and displayed a PowerPoint  
13 presentation with the timeline for the forthcoming job cuts, stating that layoffs in the U.S.  
14 would start in mid-January and end by mid-February.

15           38.     After the meeting, Franks emailed Adam Levy and HR Senior Vice President  
16 Tracy Staines to get clarification on the criteria that were used for the layoff decisions. Staines  
17 responded that decisions were made based on several factors, including tenure, performance,  
18 need for work, elimination of work, etc.

19           39.     That same day, Franks met with a Senior Vice President of DE&I at Nielsen,  
20 who informed Franks that Adam Levy and HR avoid using people data because they don’t  
21 want to be held accountable. She explained that she had to constantly insert herself into talent  
22 reviews and HR discussions to advocate for Black employees and that doing so upsets HR. She  
23 went on to tell Franks that she told the business she would leave the company if Adam Levy  
24 kept pushing back on efforts to make employment opportunities truly equal. She also informed  
25 Franks that Nielsen’s HR leadership viewed him as disruptive and wanted him “out” because  
26 of his efforts to hold them accountable.

1           40.     Also in January 2023, Franks met with Das Munshi to explore potential  
2 opportunities at Gracenote. Das Munshi was non-committal and said that he would let Franks  
3 know if any relevant openings at Gracenote became available, so Franks could “apply” for a  
4 position. Das Munshi’s response contrasted with Nielsen’s standard practices toward non-  
5 Black employees like Dunker, Roth, Linden Levy, Senior Vice President Jennifer Dixon, and  
6 many others who were given opportunities for career and compensation growth, without  
7 having to “apply” or participate in a competitive process.

8           41.     At the time of the RIF, Franks had two direct reports, both of whom had the  
9 exact same job title and salary. His Black direct report had much more professional work  
10 experience overall (20 years vs. 4 years), more experience at Nielsen (7 years vs. 4 years), and  
11 did more work, at a higher level, than the white direct report. The white direct report had little  
12 to do, and Franks had been actively looking for projects for her. Nonetheless, Nielsen’s  
13 leadership decided to lay off the more experienced, longer-tenured, more productive Black  
14 employee who was doing critical work for the Nielsen global network leader and keep her  
15 white counterpart. Franks was forced to implement leadership’s decision on January 11, 2023.  
16 When the white employee learned that the Black employee had been laid off instead of her, she  
17 acknowledged that she “should have been the one to go.”

18           42.     Apart from Franks, only eight other Black employees were employed in  
19 Nielsen’s Gracenote division before the RIF. Four of them (50%) were let go in the RIF.

20           43.     The RIF disparately impacted Black employees, who—despite their minuscule  
21 representation at the company—were more likely than non-Black employees to lose their jobs  
22 in the RIF.

23           44.     In contrast to non-Black counterparts who were rewarded with expanded roles  
24 as a result of the RIF, Nielsen moved Franks’s one remaining direct report to another manager,  
25 illustrating starkly how Nielsen had decimated his career—for reasons having nothing to do  
26 with his work performance, which Nielsen had always told him was outstanding. When

1 Nielsen bought out Gracenote, Franks had seven direct reports and another ten or so employees  
2 with a dotted line relationship up to him. After the January 2023 RIF, he had zero direct  
3 reports.

4 45. In the weeks following the RIF, Franks continued to seek new responsibilities  
5 and opportunities. He identified several non-Black individuals who had been given new,  
6 expanded roles in the wake of the RIF and related reorganization, and asked Nielsen leaders  
7 why those kinds of opportunities never came about for him or other Black employees. Franks  
8 continued to get the run around from Nielsen's leadership, which insultingly attempted to steer  
9 him toward entry-level positions, like recruiter, that had no connection to his two-plus decades  
10 of tech and people management experience. Humiliatingly, Franks was told to speak with  
11 Dunker—whom Franks had trained on Cloud and DevOps and who had ascended to a Vice  
12 President position without any competitive process—to seek out a role under him.

13 46. In late February 2023, Nielson told Franks he would be “moving under” and  
14 reporting to a white Program Manager. The white Program Manager described the work she  
15 planned to assign him, which was nearly identical to what Franks's laid off Black direct report  
16 had done. Franks raised concerns about the effective demotion to Sims-Williams, writing that it  
17 “just feels like the same old story happening. Black person, super qualified, being given work  
18 and title far below experience, background, accomplishments, etc.”

19 47. A few weeks later, on March 16, 2023, Franks received a call from a colleague  
20 who informed him that key leaders at Nielsen “really wanted him out” because he was “making  
21 waves.”

22 48. On March 21, 2023—the day before the next scheduled “Prepare to Launch”  
23 meeting, where Franks would have the opportunity to discuss recent events with Black  
24 colleagues—Franks was called into a meeting with Adam Levy and Sims-Williams, the Chief  
25 Diversity Officer. Sims-Williams said that his position was eliminated effective immediately  
26 due to “global economic conditions” and read the script that was associated with the RIF. In

1 reality, though, the RIF in North America had concluded weeks before Nielsen terminated  
2 Franks's employment.

3 49. After his termination, Franks reached out directly to Kenny to see if he would  
4 be willing to help Franks with his job search. Franks wrote: "Can you connect me with a  
5 couple of people you know outside Nielsen that you feel I'd work well with? My intersection is  
6 People/Tech/Operations." After a few emails back and forth, Kenny responded with the names  
7 of three people he knew at other companies whom he felt Franks would "work well with." All  
8 three were Black.

9 ***Franks Suffered Damages***

10 50. As a direct and proximate result of Nielsen's conduct, Franks has suffered wage  
11 and financial losses and irreparable damage to his career.

12 51. As a direct and proximate result of Nielsen's conduct, Franks has suffered  
13 severe emotional and mental distress, loss of reputation, embarrassment and humiliation, loss  
14 of enjoyment of life, inconvenience, and other non-pecuniary losses.

15 52. By the acts and conduct described above, Nielsen intended to cause Franks  
16 severe emotional distress, or acted in reckless disregard of the injury that its actions had caused  
17 and would cause to Franks.<sup>1</sup>

18 **COUNT I**

19 **RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF 42 U.S.C. § 1981**

20 53. Plaintiff realleges the above paragraphs and incorporates them by reference as  
21 though fully stated herein as part of Count I of this Complaint.

22 54. Section 1977 of the Revised Statutes, 42 U.S.C. § 1981, as amended, guarantees  
23 persons of all races the same right to make and enforce contracts, regardless of race. The term  
24 "make and enforce" contracts includes the making, performance, modification, and termination  
25

26 <sup>1</sup> Contemporaneously with the filing of this Complaint, Plaintiff is filing a charge of discrimination with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to add Title VII claims once he has received his Right to Sue.

1 of contracts, and the enjoyment of all benefits, privileges, terms, and conditions of the  
2 contractual relationship, including employment relationships.

3 55. By the acts and conduct described above, Defendants engaged in illegal  
4 intentional racial discrimination against Plaintiff in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1981.

5 56. Plaintiff has been harmed as a direct and proximate result of Defendants'  
6 unlawful conduct.

7 57. Punitive damages are appropriate because Defendants' conduct was malicious  
8 and/or Defendants were recklessly indifferent to Franks's protected rights.

9 **COUNT II**

10 **RETALIATION IN VIOLATION OF 42 U.S.C. § 1981**

11 58. Plaintiff realleges Paragraphs 1 through 52 and incorporates them by reference  
12 as though fully stated herein as part of Count II of this Complaint.

13 59. Section 1981 makes it unlawful for an employer to retaliate against an employee  
14 because that employee engaged in protected activity, such as challenging, reporting, and  
15 complaining to his employer about race discrimination.

16 60. Plaintiff engaged in protected activity by challenging, reporting, and  
17 complaining about race discrimination to Defendants.

18 61. Defendants took adverse employment actions against Plaintiff as further  
19 discrimination and in retaliation for engaging in this protected activity.

20 62. Plaintiff was subjected to and harmed by Defendants' further discrimination and  
21 retaliation after he complained about Defendants' racially discriminatory conduct.

22 63. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff has suffered  
23 damages.

24 64. Punitive damages are appropriate because Defendants' conduct was malicious  
25 and/or Defendants were recklessly indifferent to Franks's protected rights.  
26

**COUNT III**

**RACE DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF THE WASHINGTON LAW AGAINST  
DISCRIMINATION (“WLAD”)**

65. Plaintiff realleges Paragraphs 1 through 52 and incorporates them by reference as though fully stated herein as part of Count III of this Complaint.

66. Defendants were “Employers” under the WLAD, as each has more than eight employees. RCW 40.60.040(11).

67. The WLAD prohibits employers from, among other things, refusing to hire, discharging, or discriminating against persons based on their race. RCW 40.60.180.

68. By the acts and conduct described above, Defendants engaged in race discrimination against Plaintiff, in violation of the WLAD.

69. As a direct, foreseeable and proximate result of Defendants’ conduct, Plaintiff has incurred and will continue to incur damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

70. Plaintiff challenges Defendants’ discriminatory conduct under both disparate treatment and disparate impact theories of liability.

**COUNT IV**

**RETALIATION IN VIOLATION OF THE WASHINGTON LAW AGAINST  
DISCRIMINATION (“WLAD”)**

71. Plaintiff realleges Paragraphs 1 through 52 and incorporates them by reference as though fully stated herein as part of Count IV of this Complaint.

72. Defendants were “Employers” under the WLAD, as each has more than eight employees. RCW 40.60.040(11).

73. The WLAD prohibits employers from retaliating against employees for opposing practices made illegal by the WLAD. RCW 40.60.210(1).

74. Plaintiff engaged in protected activity by opposing Defendants’ discriminatory practices.





85. On November 22, 2023, Plaintiff filed a complaint of discrimination with the California Department of Fair Employment & Housing (“DFEH”) regarding the matters encompassed by this Complaint. The DFEH issued Plaintiff a right-to-sue notice dated November 30, 2023.

## RETALIATION IN VIOLATION OF FEHA

87. In 2019, Plaintiff moved from California to Washington. However, throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff's official work location remained Gracenote's headquarters in Emeryville, California. He physically traveled to the Emeryville Office to do business on a regular basis, before the COVID-19 pandemic made travel infeasible. Franks worked virtually with Defendants' employees in California almost daily. His manager until March 2022 was located in California and engaged in conduct that adversely affected Plaintiff there.

89. Plaintiff engaged in protected activity by opposing Defendants' discriminatory practices.



- 1 e. Award Plaintiff punitive damages due to Defendants' malicious conduct and/or  
2 Defendants' reckless or callous indifference to the statutorily protected rights of  
3 Plaintiff;  
4 f. Award Plaintiff prejudgment interest;  
5 g. Award Plaintiff attorneys' fees, costs, and disbursements pursuant to 42 U.S.C.  
6 § 1988; and  
7 h. Award Plaintiff such other make whole equitable, injunctive, and legal relief as  
8 this Court deems just and proper.  
9

10 **JURY DEMAND**

11 Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues of fact and damages triable in this action.

12 Respectfully submitted this 12th day of December, 2023:  
13

14 STOWELL & FRIEDMAN, LTD.

SHISHIDO TAREN GOLDSWORTHY

15 By: /s/ Linda D. Friedman

15 By: /s/ Jordan A. Taren

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